

**High Wire Canoe Paralytic.**  
 From paralytic. He died from the pier Tuesday into water only four feet deep and struck his head. Henry Westphal brought Maule up unconscious. Dr. M. L. Lash found contusion of the spine and possible fracture of the vertebrae.

## EDUCATORS FAVOR MILITARY TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

National Association to Be Asked to Approve Evening World Plan.

NATION-WIDE INTEREST.

Present National Crisis Proves the Great Merit of the Idea.

So strong is the sentiment expressed favoring military training in all the public schools of the United States that it is hinted that the National Education Association, before closing its fifth annual convention in New York City, will go on record favoring the idea.

For several days past the question has been uppermost in all the discussions, and those who favor it are working night and day in an effort to have a national body of educators come out into the open and fight for military training in our school system.

Arguments placed before the people in the editorial columns of The Evening World are resounded by those attending the convention. "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier," has been eliminated as a slogan, and the majority of the delegates are working hard to have the military training system commenced as soon as possible. It is argued that the training will be a great help to the youth and a great service that the conditions of this country now demand.

Last night circular letters bearing the stamps of approval of Mayo, Mitchell, Samuel Gompers and Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, were given out, and the sentiments expressed in these in favor of military training were re-echoed from every corner of the hall.

Every training was re-echoed from every corner of the hall. The fourth annual military training was the principal topic in Madison Square Garden.

The plan for military training in the United States has been presented and more than five hundred copies have been received. It is urged that the National Education Association pass a resolution of approval upon the plan and the resolution is carried. Work in the various States has begun at once. The plan is to be followed in the example of New York at the present time.

CANADA HAS FOUND IT A NATIONAL FAULT.

A. B. McCready, one of Canada's educational factors, is attending the convention and is one of the strongest advocates for military training in both the high and grammar schools.

"In Canada, the idea has worked out to perfection and we have no law there that compels the boys to take the military training," he said. "There the boys jump at the chance and you should see the improvement. We, in what we call the United States, have shown that the work in military training must be learned when a youngster. It has also shown us that the process of training, if the pupils of former pupils are called upon to serve the country, is considerably shortened and the man is better able to protect himself and the nation."

"In Canada, the teachers are well paid and their expenses met by the Government while attending summer schools to learn the art of military training. Here one can teach the subject, the Government examines him and must issue a certificate of capability. The squads are formed from the best in the classes and you ought to see the boys scramble to learn military training."

"Early a very large sum of money is expended upon our school systems and for some do not believe the plan would be of much avail without a perfect physical course, embracing military training."

When the war commenced, many of those who took courses went to the front and they indeed were well equipped for their arduous tasks. They have been tried and found of the best, thanks to military training in our schools."

"It is the greatest thing ever," was the manner in which Mary McGehee, a teacher in Public School No. 4 of Queens, expressed herself when asked if she was in favor of military training. "Why, when the question was first discussed by women teachers they were all opposed to it, but their views changed when they saw how many of our young men were sent to Mexico without the proper early training."

"The Evening World is doing a noble work in fighting for the privilege of military training in our schools. The love and reverence our flag demands and the protection it gives are best taught by teachers who have the school children in hand hour after hour, week in and week out, for years. There is no better training for the children for their country than to make the teachers good soldiers and allow them to impart the knowledge to the pupils."

FOES OF MILITARY TRAINING BEING WON OVER.

"You cannot put it too strong for me," said John W. Davis, Director of Attendance of the New York Public Schools, in discussing the military training subject. "I am in favor of it and so is every other patriotic American. The time is coming, and when it does, the improvement in the youth in discipline, both at home and on the streets, will be noticeable at once."

"Many who oppose military training in the public schools, do so because they know not what they do. They have not studied and kept pace with the progress of civilization. I have tested it myself, and military training and can say that it is the best thing that can be adopted. For more than ten years I drilled boys as New York intends to do, and I have found that it makes them better and more perfect men, both morally and physically."

"The opponents of the idea are dwindling away fast. It is the duty of national educators to play their part in the development of the American youth, and the very best way to accomplish this is by military training, not only in high, but in all public schools."

Durand W. Springer, Secretary to the convention, says that military training is a very good disciplinary and valuable both to the youth and to the Nation. He states, however, that in his belief the manual of arms should be changed if the movement is placed in effect. Mr. Springer says that he has travelled State after State and avers that the question is the most discussed topic of the day among national educators.

Charles P. Taylor of Newark, N. J., who is considered one of the most prominent educational men in New Jersey, is also strongly in favor of the idea. He has promised to do all in his power to make the American youth a better youth by having him understand his Government and absorb its fighting ways by learning military training schools.

O. W. Douglas of Anderson, Ind., who for several years has travelled the country over, says that the United States is awake at last to the fact that military training in the public schools is near at hand.

"When this question was first discussed, the rank and file showed themselves arrayed against it," said Mr. Douglas. "That same crowd also pool-pooled the playground idea, but when we showed them just what was what they relented to our side. This is so with those who were once upon a time against military training in the schools. Every one has climbed aboard the band wagon and doing all possible to bring about the most needed changes in our school system."

"The youth wants to know all about his country, and his curiosity should be satisfied, and at the same time we should take care of his physical being. Military training will do both. It has been tried. It is no experiment, and I think New York can well boast of its start in the right direction."

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN TEACHERS ARE FOR IT.

Educators from every part of the country, from ocean to ocean, gave their views on military training in the public schools, all expressing approval of The Evening World's campaign for its general adoption. Some of these expressions are given:

Harrison H. Wheaton, Specialist in Physical Education, United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., "If it were only for the physical advantages of such training I would be in favor of the introduction of military education in the public schools of this country. In my school reports I have full occasion to observe the offering of some cases, such of these boys, underfed, weak, and to whom the military training alone would prove a godsend. And, from a patriotic standpoint, I think military education, compulsory, or not, would surely lead the children of this country that from their infancy they are looked upon as the arms of the Nation, that the Nation does and must depend upon them in time of peril."

J. O. Mattoon, City Superintendent of Schools, Dallas, Washington, "We educators are continuously on the lookout for something to make the schools more attractive, and I think military training is the answer to the question. Take any growing boy—I mean one who has good, red blood flowing in his veins—place a musket in his hands, a uniform on his back and let him know that the country is depending on him, and he'll not only be proud but happy. It will be a diversion, a bit of sweetening, as it were, to the three 'R's' and military training, in my opinion, will not only make the school children good citizens but will make them better scholars."

HIGH APPROVAL FOR EVENING WORLD'S CAMPAIGN.

James W. Wood, Instructor, Parental School of New York, "I have followed the campaign of The Evening World in favor of military training in the public schools and must say that it has my thorough approval. Military training plays a strong part in the curriculum of the school with which I am connected and I know

that it has done much to make up for the lack of the young man's fellows that it has sent forth into the world. It has been the best thing that has happened to the Nation. I am a student of the National Education Association, and I am interested in the welfare of the young of a military education for them, such an education will not only make for sturdy bodies and clean and strong minds but will instill a spirit of patriotism that will prepare them not only for any trouble that may be set their country, but for the greater and inevitable fight that they must wage when they go forth to buck up against the cold, cold world."

N. D. Shawalter, Superintendent of the Eastern Washington Normal School, Cheney, Wash., "I am in favor of a military education for every young school boy in the country, but I believe that the best plan is to give him this training during a month or two each summer when nothing but such training can occupy his mind. My idea is to have a military camp under the command and instruction of regular officers of the United States army, where young America can receive a thorough education in preparedness and patriotism."

VOCATIONAL TRAINING BILL URGED TO STOP WASTAGE OF U. S. YOUTH

There are fewer trade schools in the United States than in the little kingdom of Bavaria. This startling fact was disclosed to-day by Alvin E. Dodd in his address to the Association of the National Education Association. He urged the passage of the Smith-Hughes Bill, now pending in Congress, to provide national vocational training for children who go to work at fourteen years of age. "There is a tremendous wastage of

youth in this country," he said. "At least 1,000,000 boys and girls between fourteen and sixteen years of age are working for wages. They are unskilled and unfit for responsibility. Each year 1,000,000 young people are required simply to maintain the ranks of our working population."

Dr. Ellen C. Potter, one of the right system of medical inspection of school children in Philadelphia. There were only 1,400 cases of diphtheria in the schools there last year as compared with 1,400 cases in 1911. "Military training in the schools," said Dr. Woods Hutchinson, "may prove the great educational factor that we have been waiting for to free our system of education from the curricular shackles and classical absurdities of the past and place it upon a hygienic, rational and scientific basis. Instead of depriving it, we should meet it half way and see if we can't have it both ways and obtain for the child in the frivolous name of play we cannot easily obtain in the name of war."

"Education for modern war would solve every problem of vocational training. Conscription covers not merely every possible soldier, but every worker, both male and female, in the entire nation, and assigns to each one his or her place in the team. We are all enlisted for this war. As the old traditional discipline, both in the schoolroom and on the drill ground, tried to crush out individual differences, to reduce us all to one monotonous similarity, the new discipline looks out eagerly for differences and proceeds to utilize each one and fit it for its own special 'hole' or gap in the great picture puzzle."

The committee on nominations reported unanimously in favor of Robert Aley, President of the University of Maine for President; David H. Johnson of Rock Hill, S. C., the retiring President, to be First Vice President, and Thomas Finnegan of New York for Treasurer.

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 Vamps of Dove Grey Kid with Pearl Grey Suede Backs. Hand turned soles. Covered Louis XVI. heels.

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